

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

ME XVIII.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1862.

NUMBER 154.

Democrat.

DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

\$5 00
\$3 00
\$1 50

Subscriptions taken for less than one month.

Notice to Correspondents.

Notify us that our correspondents will forward Express Messengers, from all points where they may be, to the letters giving important news for publication.

We this request with the view of obtaining such correspondence as frequently falls to through the mail; until it has grown old and

useless to confisicate the property of those in arms against the United States, before Congress, we do not suppose; but it shows the animosity of a part of the body. They have not yet learned by hard experience.

Again with the measure is unconstitutional in our judgment. That instrument after defining what shall be counted

gross shall have power to declare the intent of treason; but no attainder of shall work corruption of blood, or except during the life of the per-

son to the old doctrine of England.

"The phrase 'attainder of trea-

sor' is the name of this in-

the Constitution?

It shall have power to declare the intent of treason, with a restriction

of property can be only dur-

ing the life of the person attainted; nor

shall be rendered incapable of

ress then power, in declaring the

intent of treason, to confiscate forever

the property of the rebel?

If that be possible,

meaning of this restriction upon

the declaration of the punishment shall

the restriction applies to the

the law? Recollect that the

the punishment is at the discre-

tion, and the limitation is upon

the law fixed the penalty of death,

the proceeded to confiscate property

in the Constitution?

in that punishment children

debarred from inheritance, nor

guilty forfeit his property, except

in own life time.

A man's property is confiscated,

but some other crime than trea-

son.

were confiscated property used in

by the consent of the owner.

not principle entirely.

which are lawful

property, not

the owner's con-

curred by that principle.

or his heirs, it appears to us,

Constitution, reclaim all

confiscated for treason;

Constitution and the laws are

Government will have it all to

severe in a reckless and revo-

er of policy, this law has not

and it. Its operation would fill

hinds with disgust at the savage

the calamity would fall on the

less children, and reduce them

to beggary for the guilt of the

other. If it were possible to

could render one section of

the secession and desola-

tion to be executed, or why? It

not to put down the rebellion;

executed in any State but

put down. It can only be a

action and revenge. It will

exasperate those now in

sympathy for them, by

such a law never can be

reconciled, but it will be held

to enlist all the energies of

the nation.

any inducement to come back

it would out of all inducement

their arms, and render inde-

cessancy. They could face no

wholly out of the Union than

said that the law can, at least,

where the forces of the Govern-

ment; but it is such localities

use of it? Not to put down re-

bellions which the rebellion is

proposition of such a law is an

of weakness and desperation,

high and confidence. It is an

assumption in the nature of things

that the rebellion is

defeat and over-

come, and proclaim the

of the Constitution and law,

the protection of all consti-

and legal rights to the whole peo-

ple now, in the hour of mad-

they may have felt, and talked, and

now vindictiveness never

ment, and will certainly

feel itself justified in ven-

geance on the sinner; and it had bet-

ter before it sowed the seeds of

such a habitation.

Your magnanimity, and strict ad-

ministration of the Constitution, are the strength

of the Government. Mea-

gered by passion and the spirit of

greedy weaken its influence.

I need refer us to the example of

India. They confiscate property,

and their citizens; they seize all the

they need; and steal negroes

their other crimes. They employ

odious and negroes. Such deeds

shamed, spurned, and despised.

C. Co. would sell themselves to

accomplish their ambitions pur-

pose have no Constitution and no

our own higher law of ambition,

revenge. Let them riot in their

nation, and whip their armies,

and them. Don't misspend time

and degrade yourselves passing empty statutes that must be read the world over with disgust and contempt.

It is said that Secretary Welles will make a defense of himself on the stealing question. A defense is needed, it must be seen by all. Welles is not involved in the negro mania—that the public are aware of.

It is a question of spoils. He gave his brother-in-law a position out of which the latter made \$76,000 in a few months. That needs explaining, and we should like to see the explanation. The transaction has a most malitious look. To get that much out of the Government in this hour of trouble is intolerable; and it is all the worse that a Secretary, intrusted with one of the departments, should afford such an opportunity to a brother-in-law. We doubt if it can be explained at all. We fear any explanation will make it worse; but let's have the explanation:

An anti-slavery contemporary thinks an abolition General would give the South an opportunity to fight. We doubt it. He would run too fast. We would, however, trust the result to abolition contractors against the same number South, the contest to be in their line. The contest would be sharp and desperate, but the abolitionists would bankrupt their antagonist. The Richmond rascals stand high at home; but the Washington scamps can hold an equal hand with them.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

Moderation—A compromise. **Notes.** **Editors:** I perfectly agree with your leader this morning—it is just in tone and temper, and cannot fail to do good. I am glad to see that you have the courage to say that a compromise must be made at some time or other, in order to reunite in former bonds the States of this Union. But what shall that compromise be? What can be offered on the part of the Government without compromising its honor and dignity? Permit me to offer my opinion of a compromise which will, I think, meet all the demands.

As now circumstances, the tariff is of no earthly use for a revenue, and the more heavy it becomes the less will be the income—the greater expense in collecting, the more smuggling, while all parties acknowledge that direct taxation—which is the only just and equitable plan for raising revenue—must be resorted to, notwithstanding the heavy tax laid. Thus, as the contribution of the South and the northern states of taxation is acknowledged, even by its authors, to be utterly valueless, as it is a direct injury to all of the agricultural interests of the country—as it is calculated to make enemies out of nations which have been friendly—our manufacturers are now sufficiently strong to withstand without its assistance—and as its repeal will destroy one bone of contention, and win the favor of the Government hosts of friends. I propose the total repeal of all tariffs. Let "Free Trade and Equal Taxation" be the motto of the Government; and the work will be accomplished. We shall soon be one happy, united people.

Suicide is one of the "specialties" of the French people; but an Englishman and his wife—he sixty-two years old and she twenty-eight—have proved themselves not bound hand in this peculiarity. Their names were Kenrick; the husband had squandered a fortune of £100,000, and, with his wife, found himself in Naples without funds. So they decided to drown themselves, and climbed over the low wall of the public gardens of the Villa Reale, where a semi-circular space overlooking the sea is furnished with stone seats, and descended on the beach, where Mrs. Kenrick tied her dress round her ankles, and filled it from the waist with sand, Mr. Kenrick effecting the same purpose by filling the bosom of his shirt, his waistcoat and coat sleeve with sand and stones, his wife supplying the necessary strings and tape from her own dress. They then tied themselves together round the waist with their pocket-handkerchiefs, and deliberately lay down to die in the sea, which, at that point is not more than two or three feet deep. They had the resolution to endure suffocation, and their corse were seen next morning at daybreak.

DEMAND UPON THE CAPTAIN OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR FOR A POLITICAL PRISONER.—Advice from Buenos Ayres to 12th January that in consequence of the defeat of the army of the Argentine Confederation by that of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Derqui, the President of the Confederation, took refuge on board of the British ship of war Ardent, Captain Parish. When the Ardent was at anchor off the island of Martin Garcia, the Buenos Ayres Commander sent on board a demand that Dr. Derqui should be given up for trial by the Supreme Court of Buenos Ayres. Capt. Parish met this demand by a reply that it was not customary for officers of the English navy to give up political prisoners who had once been received under the protection of their flag. The flight of Dr. Derqui, it was thought, would leave Buenos Ayres free to treat with the provinces, and gradually to reassume her proper position as the capital and seat of government of the confederation.

The smallest dwarf in the world is undoubtedly Commodore Nutt, of Manchester, N. H. He is eighteen years of age. His sponsor appends is George Washington Nutt. He is the son of Major Rodnia Nutt, a thrifty and highly respected farmer of the above town. In stature he is incomparably small. All other dwarfs tower with him by his side. Gen. Tom Thumb, with whom Mr. Barnes created such a furor in Europe some years ago, stands thirteen inches higher than Commodore Nutt, "boots and all." Liberal overtures have been made by our first shovels for the privilege of providing the little fellow with a room for the summer.

Mr. Wood presented a petition from Dr. Heineken, to refund taxes over-paid, which was referred to Finance Committee.

On motion, the resolution of this Board, allowing \$100 in payment of his claim, with an amendment introduced from the Board of Aldermen, allowing \$100, was taken up, when the Board voted to adhere to the original resolution.

A contract from the Board of Aldermen, executed by J. Schoenberg, to dig and wall a cistern, corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, was confirmed.

A communication from the Assessor, nominating George Mullikin and William H. Watt, as Assistant Assessors, and Joseph Jones, as License Inspector, was presented from the Board of Aldermen, and, on motion, said nominations were confirmed.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing \$375 in favor of Harvey, L. W., for public printing, was referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the Assessor to employ an assistant for four months, at \$25 per month, was rejected.

A message from the Mayor, in regard to the action of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, in not providing to pay the interest, amounting on the city bonds, issued to said company, was read and referred to Committee on Finance.

A message from the Mayor, recommending a settlement with W. M. Stout, late Assistant City Attorney, was read and referred to Revision Committee.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, January 20, 1862, at seven o'clock, was adopted.

When the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

OFFICIAL BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1862.
Present.—J. M. Armstrong, President, and all the members except Dr. Crowe.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A claim of \$24 in favor of C. Ormsby, for sundries and courthouse improvement, was referred to Finance Committee.

E. F. Schwing and Charles Wall, firemen inspectors, for December, 1861, were read and filed.

A claim of \$6 in favor of Minott, Lewis & Co., for room rent at elections, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

A memorial from sundry citizens of Jeffersontown, regarding the ferry privilege, was read and referred to the Committee on Wharf.

Mr. Garth, on leave, presented an ordinance as to licenses for vehicles, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by vote.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. L. R. WARD, BROS. & CO.
Pickin, Wizard & Co.,
(successor to Pickin Brothers).
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
H E D S.
INDUSTRIAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY,
Plates, Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster, &c.
111 MAIN STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mr. Avery being a partner, in his home, enables
our Wholesale Dealers with his flows at low
prices.

M. B. WILSON,
Successor to G. W. Bashaw.

Grass Seeds!

BUCKY BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS,
LAWN GRASS, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HUN-
DRED MILLETS, &c. Also, all kinds of
Grass Seeds.

SEEDERS, THRESHERS, PLOWS OF ALL THE
KINDS, GRINDING MILLS, AND
HYDRAULIC CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, &c.

MAIN STREET, NEAR SIXTH, OPPORTUNITY THE
MACHINERY DIST., LOUISVILLE, KY. Personal atten-
tions to clients desired.

GUTHRIE INSURANCE AND
TRUST COMPANY.

Chartered Capital \$250,000
Paid and Secured \$100,000

THE COMPANY IS NOW
COMpletely and ready to engage
in a general Fire and Marine
Insurance business on liberal
terms.

—In Business since 1851, corner of Main
and Second Streets, Louisville, Ky.

ANDREW GRAHAM, President.

J. A. FORTNER, Secretary.

Franklin Insurance Company,
of the PEACEFUL INSURANCE COMPANY
LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1861.

A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS HELD THIS
DAY IN THE PRESENCE OF THE DIRECTORS.

The following gentlemen were
elected:

JAMES THAYER, President.

WILLIAM GARVIN,
William H. Miller,
William H. Hines,
James S. Atkinson,
John W. Thompson,
Warren Newcomb.

ANDREW HARRIS, Vice-President.

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